MARCH 5, 1772. THE NUMBER 1075.

VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

With the freshest ADVICES, FOREIGN and DOMESTICK.

IN CIVITATE LIBERA LINGUAM MENTEMQUE LIBERAS ESSE DEBERE.——*Suet.* in *Tib.* S. 28.

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The NORTHERN ELOPEMENT, *&c.* CONCLUDED.

THE General had Company that Night, and after drinking pretty freely, and seeing his Guests gone, went to Bed about twelve. The Lady begged to be indulged with an Hour or two to herself, as she intended to write some Letters that were to be sent by the Captain, who, she understood, was going to leave them, promising at the same Time to follow her Husband with all Speed. About four in the Morning she got with her Lover into the Tim-Whisky, which waited at the Garden Wall. Off they rode, the Captain driving Jehu like, and listening every Moment whether he could hear any Body at his Heels. Twice was the Chaise overturned, twice was Lady Mary remounted. What though she lost in the first Jostle her Capuchin, and in the second her Cloak, when a Lover is in the Question these are Objects of no Moment. Fearless as a Lioness, and protesting she had sustained no Damage, she pursued her Route, and arrived at the Ferry about seven in the Morning. An immediate Passage was procured. They arrived at Edinburgh about nine, and set out immediately for London in a Post Chaise and two.

Now let us turn our Eyes to the enchanted Castle, whence our Knight-errant had rescued the afflicted Fair. About nine o'Clock, the *Giant* having snored his Fill, and slept out his Debauch, began to stretch his Limbs and to grope for his Bedfellow. Finding her not, as usual, within the Reach of his Arms, he rubbed his Eyes, and employed them in looking out for her in the Room; but the Bird was flown. He rang the Bell; the Maid appeared. "Where is your "Mistress?" "I cannot tell; I thought she had been "a-bed." "Go and look out for her." She obeyed, but Nobody could discover the Place of her Retreat. The Parks, the Gardens, and the Arbours, were searched; but neither in Arbour nor Garden, nor Park, was she. In this Moment of Doubt and Suspense the Housekeeper entered, and sagaciously said, "Suppose you examine Captain Sutherland's Bed-"chamber. Whether it was that my Lady found "the Leather of your Honour's Camp Bed too hard "for her tender Limbs to repose on I cannot say, but "I have frequently seen her leave your Honour fast "in the Arms of Sleep and go to refresh herself "upon the Captain's softer Couch." "Have you so, "you old Beldame? Why then did you not tell me "the Secret?" "I was afraid of creating Distur-"bance in the Family." The General immediately took the Hint, and imagining that they had over-slept themselves, bolted into the Room; but it was desolate! Neither the Lady, nor the Captain, nor his Servant, were to be found.

No farther Key to the Mystery was wanting. The Husband immediately took Horse, crossed the Ferry, and, like a prudent General, held a Council of War with Ilay Campbell, the Lawyer, what was to be done. The Result was, that the Enemy was to be pursued. As the Fugitives had only a Post Chaise and Pair, the General, and his two Seconds, Ilay Campbell and another worthy Limb of the Law, whom he had to bridle his Passions, and to keep him to the windward of the Law, took the Road with a Post Chaise and four. Hearing of the Chaise at every Stage, and finding that they gained Ground, they rode on with unremitted Ardour, till they came about twelve at Night to Barnet; the General having, in fifty Hours, completed a March of four Hundred Miles. Here, contrary to all Expectation, they understood that they had come up with the Enemy. The Lady being quite spent with Fatigue, and perhaps eager to indulge herself a few Moments in the Arms of her Captain, could not hold out for one Hour more till she reached London, where she might have mocked all Search. Their first Care was to seize the Baggage, and the next to secure the Servant. He disclosed all he knew, and among other Particulars informed them that he was to call them up at five. Improving upon this Hint, they knocked gently at the Door. The Captain got up, and cautiously opening it, saw the General with his left Elbow pressing against it, and a Pistol in his right Hand. He directly thrust back, and bolted the Door; the Lawyers, either because they were afraid of their own Persons, or because they dreaded Bloodshed, having stood neuter.

What now could the Captain do? It was shameful to give up the Prize which he had so gallantly carried off, and to leave a Lady under his Protection to her insulting Foes; yet the Enemy was bursting open the Gate, and he was unarmed. Lady Mary would not go to Sleep till he had unloaded his Pistols. In this Dilemma, he wisely recollected the Distich of Hudibras,

——— He that runs away
May live to fight another Day.

Accordingly he decamped, and made his Escape out of the Window, leaving behind him, like another great Captain, Marshal Broglio, his Breeches. As the former was hence called *Le Marechal aux Culotes*, the latter is now called *Le Capitaine aux Culotes*. He did not, however, like Marius, hide himself up to the Neck in a Marsh; he got upon the Top of a Hay Stack, and there lay covered till the next Evening, when he dismounted and reclaimed his Clothes.

As he had suspected, the Post was not tenable; the Door was forced, and the General, at the Head of his Army, which was now increased by the Accession of the People of the Inn, entered. Far, however, from behaving rudely to the forsaken Nymph, he observed the humane Maxims of European War, and said, "*Lie still, Lady Mary, you have come a great* "*Way, and must be fatigued; lie still and take your* "*Rest, I am heartily sorry for your Misfortune. I* "*will send your two Uncles, Captain B——, and* "*Counsellor L——, to take Care of you, and to con-* "*duct you back to your unhappy Father.*"

After these Words he seized upon the Spoils of Prince Prettyman, and found that they contained about a Hundred Pounds in Cash and Notes. But what chiefly attracted his Attention was the Family Gold repeating Watch, which he had given Lady Mary. "*This Trinket, Gentlemen* (said he, to Ilay "Campbell and the rest) *I reclaim before you, not so* "*much for its Value, as for the unworthy Use to* "*which it has been put, having been given to the most* "*ungrateful of Men.*"

In the Morning he waited on Lord Mansfield at Cane Wood, to concert the proper Measures for a Divorce; which must soon ensue, as the Circumstances are so very clear against the Lady. His next Step was to call upon Ross, the Agent for the Regiment. "How "does Captain Sutherland's Account stand, Mr. "Ross?" "As usual, General; the poor Devil al-"ways eats his Corn in the Blade." "You must "desire him to sell out, Mr. Ross. He has taken a "Step by which he has justly forfeited all Claim to "my Protection. I need not inform you of the Par-"ticulars, you will soon learn them from all the "World. Such are the Consequences of yoking un-"equal Ages! they will never draw together."

From the Whole we may learn one useful Lesson, that a Person well stricken in Years should never make a young Friend of a different Sex the Companion of his young Spouse. Uniform Experience confirms that nine Times in ten he will prove the Viper in the Fable, and sting his Benefactor.

From the UNIVERSAL MAGAZINE.

On the fatal Consequences arising from the Easiness of obtaining Credit.

LUXURY is arrived at so high a Pitch that One would think it impossible to see it carried higher, if daily Increase did not prove daily that Nothing will stop its Progress but the utter Ruin of the Nation. The Gentry live beyond their Income, Merchants beyond their Gains, Tradesmen and Mechanicks beyond their Earnings. This Evil is so general that we must not blame the unfortunate Individuals who are ruined by its baneful Influence, but the Legislature, that suffers the Contagion to spread, and to work the Ruin of the State. Indeed, it is much more a national Concern than a private One. I own it costs the Individual his Fortune, his Liberty, and often his Life; but then there is a Term to his Sufferings, and Death secures to him, at last, Peace and Repose. But the State, when overturned by Revolutions, when undone by the Corruption of Morals, when ruined by the Decay of its Members, retains still a keen Sense of its Miseries; and it languishes, without the comforting Hope of being relieved by Annihilation.

I say, we must not blame the unfortunate Individuals who are ruined by the baneful Influence of this Evil, Luxury. Where is the Man who can alone resist the Strength of Corruption's Stream? Where is the Man who can resist the united Temptations of Vanity and Example? Where is the Man who can refuse to a Wife whom he loves, or perhaps fears, the very reasonable Demand of being upon an Equality with her Neighbours, when they are no Ways her Superiours in Rank or Fortune? If a Man alleges, in Order to avoid granting what such a Wife requires, "that he is low in Cash, and has large Payments to "make," his Wife will not fail of reminding him of his Credit; and that the Mercer, the Upholsterer, the Jeweller, will trust him with Alacrity and Pleasure: His own Vanity will come to her Assistance, and support the Argument, in showing the Necessity of doing as others do; lest his Credit should suffer by his Economy, lest People should think him in low Circumstances. And permit me to observe, that this Necessity is Nothing less than fictitious in these Times, since a Man's Appearance and Expenses are often the Foundation on which his Credit is established. I have seen many a modest Man, who would not dress beyond his Circumstances, miss that Aid and Encouragement which others have met with by Means of their Extravagance and their Finery. It is Something very extraordinary, and at the same Time very true, that those People who are conscious that their own Appearance is much above what they can really afford are yet but too apt to believe another Man to be very rich because he is very richly dressed, and his House very richly furnished.

Luxury is then, of Course, the Cause of so many Peoples Ruin. But what is the natural Cause of the Increase of Luxury? Nothing else but the Facility of obtaining Credit.

If People were obliged to pay for their Clothes before they wore them, how many, who will not be contented with any Thing inferiour to superfine Cloth, and often not even with that, unless embellished with Silk Linings, Silver or Gold Lace and Embroidery, would be obliged to put up with plain coarse Cloth or Fustian, if the Draper and Tailor gave no Credit? How many, whose large Houses are richly ornamented with expensive Glasses, Hangings, Carpets, Carvings, India Woods, &c. would be contented with a small Apartment, an oaken Table and Bureau, a common Stuff Bed, &c. if the Upholsterer demanded his Payment on the Delivery of the Goods? Then the Example of a Neighbour would be no Enticement to a Man for living beyond his Circumstances; his Wife might remonstrate that Mrs. such a One wore costly Silks and rich Laces, and yet was no better than she: The Husband would have an unanswerable Reply to make, she is no better than you, would he say, but her Husband is richer than I am; I cannot afford such Expenses; I have no Money to spare. And to demonstrate his Inability to comply with her Wishes, he would have Nothing more to do than to show her the Bottom of his empty Coffers, the List of the Payments he has to make, and the State of his Account with his Banker; and then, if absolute Impossibility cannot dissuade a weak vain Woman, and oblige her to put a Restraint on her Desires, it will at least hinder and prevent the Husband's dangerous Indulgence of them.

The same Vanity which carries People, and especially Women, to publick Places, with a View of showing themselves, would prevent their appearing there, which is often unbecoming both their Situation in Life and their Circumstances. That Woman who could not shine like others in the Boxes, at a Concert, at an Assembly, at a Masquerade, would not be so desirous and so fond of being seen in those Exhibitions of personal Pageantry; she would stay at home, to avoid the Mortification of seeing finer Figures than she could be able to make herself; she would, of Course, mind the Business of her Family, neglected by her frequent Excursions abroad; she would fulfil the Duties of a Wife and of a Mother.

People of all Ranks, of all Orders, would keep within due Bounds. Sensible they could not get any of the Necessaries of Life without ready Money, nor Money but what accrues either from their Income or from their Labour, they would not squander it away on the Turf, in the Tavern, the Gaming House, the Brothel; they would restrain their Necessities to the State of their Circumstances; their Tables would not be decked with the same Profusion, the same luxurious Extravagance; no shamefully exorbitant Prices would be given for the earliest of common Vegetables, nor would they be despised when plentiful, cheap, and salutary; Dainties would no longer spoil their Constitution; wholesome, homely Food, and frugal Living, would become again of general Use and Practice; and Health, Vigour, Ease, and Prosperity, would be the Reward of Economy.

A MORAL PROJECT.

IT is undoubtedly to Precepts of Morality that Men are indebted for their good Conduct, and Happineſs in Life; yet the Generality are not in a Condition to avail themſelves of the excellent moral Leſſons that have been given by many celebrated Authors. Few among the People read, and of this ſmall Number very few are capable of extracting from theſe Leſſons the precious Maxims that often lie mingled with them. It muſt, therefore, be very intereſting to place them before their Eyes in a detached Way, in Order to make thoſe deep Impreſſions on their Minds which are alone capable of producing great Effects. Great Benefits would certainly, hence, ariſe to Society.

A Means, I believe, and ſimple enough, for attaining this End, would be to adorn our publick Edifices, and all our publick Places of Reſort, with moral Sentences. Theſe Inſcriptions, graved in Letters of Gold on black Marble, and illuſtrated with ſome ornamental Figures, analogous to, and expreſſive of, the Deſign and Intention, would become an Object not only of the greateſt Utility, but alſo of Pleaſure.

The Front of our King's Palaces may exhibit to View that he reigns in the Hearts of his Subjects, that he has no Intereſt ſeparate from theirs, that he arrogates no Power to himſelf but what the Laws allow him, that he is their Executor only, and not their Maſter, and that no Reaſons of State ought ever to preponderate over the publick Good. Our Houſes of Parliament ſhould have Inſcriptions recommending, above all Things, Integrity of Life; which Principle, once grafted in the Heart, will baniſh all Venality and Corruption, and ſhow the Legiſlator to the World equally the Man of Wiſdom and the ſincere Friend to the real Intereſts of his Fellow Subjects. Our Courts of Juſtice will eaſily adopt Something applicable to the reſpective Conduct of Judges, Juries, and the Pleaders of Cauſes, with Admonitions to the litigating Parties concerning what is ſacred in an Oath, not to be raſhly taken or violated, being an Appeal for authenticating this Act of Veracity to the Tribunal of God, whoſe Judgments will ſurely await the Prevaricator. Our Churches will not fail to inſpire Awe and Reverence for the Sanctuary; theſe are the Houſes of God, and the Gates of Heaven; in them we more particularly place ourſelves in the Preſence of God, to deprecate with one Voice his Vengeance for Sin, and to implore his Mercies. Even the Places appointed for our Recreations and Amuſements ſhould ſhow that they are calculated for ſome moral Inſtruction, that while the Mind is relaxed and unbent from worldly Care it may carry home with it to the Cloſet a Subject for Recollection.

Whether Towns and Cities would contribute or not to this Expenſe, it were at leaſt to be wiſhed that every Citizen was allowed to erect, at his own Expenſe, one or ſeveral of theſe Inſcriptions, with the Approbation of the municipal Body; which ſhould be deciſive of the Merit of the Maxim, of the Place it is to occupy, and of the decent Form, though ſimple, it would be neceſſary to give this publick Monument. Might it not alſo be a Point of Juſtice that the Citizen, in Order to tranſmit to Poſterity the Memory and Example of his Beneficence, ſhould be at Liberty to have his Name cut at Bottom, or elſewhere, with the Date of the Year of Erection. There is no Neceſſity for making us ſenſible of the Utility of theſe Sorts of Inſcriptions. A great Poet wiſely ſaid, that the Leſſons expoſed to our Eyes were far more efficacious than thoſe conveyed to us through the Channel of the Ears. Theſe Maxims, therefore, preſented to View, would perhaps be much more forcible, eſpecially to affect the Minds of the People, than when preſented to us in long Diſcourſes, which the Memory cannot charge itſelf with. Beſides, the one would not hinder the Fruits of the other, and would even contribute to increaſe its good Effects.

To corroborate what I here advance, by Facts, I ſhall cite one, which has been related to me by a Perſon very worthy of Credit.

In a Town of France, a French Gentleman, though in opulent Circumſtances, laboured under ſome melancholy Gloom from a Deſpondency of Mind, and was going to put an End to his unhappy Life, now quite a Burthen to him, when, paſſing through the Market Place, his wandering Eyes fixed by Chance on a Houſe with a Latin Inſcription in the Front, of which the Senſe is, "O thou to whom Life is a Bur-"then, endeavour to do Good; Virtue will ſhow "thee that ſhe is truly amiable." He ſtopped ſhort for a Moment, and bethought himſelf that in his Neighbourhood there was a Carpenter, an honeſt and poor Man, who was lately become a Widower, with a Number of Children. "I was a fooliſh Fellow, "(ſaid he) ſo to deliver up my Fortune to greedy "Heirs, who muſt have laughed at my Folly; I ſhall "make a better Uſe of it." He returned inſtantly, ſent for the Carpenter, and told him, "I pity your "Diſtreſs; here is a Sum of a Thouſand Crowns, "which I deſign to lay out for purchaſing Timber "and Tools to enable you to work, and bring up "your Family. Till you are more at your Eaſe I "take upon me to maintain your eldeſt Daughter, "who ſeems to me to be a promiſing Girl. I will "place her in a Convent, will procure for her the "beſt Education poſſible, and do propoſe afterwards "to give her a ſuitable Portion in Marriage. I ſhall "do Good to your other Children, according as I ſee "them deſerving of my Care." The eldeſt Daughter was as a Diamond in the rough, which wanted only the Lapidary's Hand to diſplay it in all its Luſtre. She had received the happieſt Diſpoſitions from Nature, and they were ſoon obſerved to appear in the moſt charming Light by Education. She at length became an accompliſhed young Woman, and had ſufficient Merit to marry four Years after her Benefactor, who was then but about thirty five Years old, and who lived long in Harmony with her, bleſſed with a numerous Progeny, and was always happy.

What ſublime Leſſons were not contained in the three beautiful Sentences, graved in Letters of Gold, on the Temple of Delphos! "Know thyſelf. Covet "Nothing over-much. Avoid Lawſuits, and con-"tracting Debts."

The Friends of Socrates were ſurpriſed at his not ſeeking to be revenged for an Inſult offered him by a young inconſiderate Fellow. What! my Friends, ſaid the Sage to them, if a Horſe had kicked you, would you cite him in Juſtice for Satisfaction?

What is more capable of inſpiring Love and Reſpect for Religion than this Paſſage of Rouſſeau's Eloiſa! "Of how many Sweets, of how many Conſolations, "is he not deſtitute who has no Religion! What "Sentiment can lull his Soul in Compoſure amidſt "his Troubles! What Spectator animates the good "Actions he does in private! What Voice can ſpeak "to him at the Bottom of his Heart! What Reward "can he expect from his Virtue! How is he to look "Death in the Face! Felicity is the Fortune of the "good Man, and there is no Felicity without Vir-"tue."

"What Man (ſays the Philoſopher Saadi) will "preſume to oppoſe the Happineſs of Men, when all "Beings are uſeful to each other! What Man will "preſume to remain uſeleſs to his Country, and to "the World!" "Ye Arbiters of Men! dread the "Complaints of the Diſtreſſed; they traverſe the "Earth, croſs the Seas, pierce the Skies, change the "Face of Empires; Nothing more than the Sigh of "oppreſſed Innocence is wanting to give a Shock to "the World." "Bear about thee thy Eyes, behold "thoſe fertile Fields, thoſe Heavens, and thoſe "Seas; what is the World? The Work of a good "God. What Homage does his Goodneſs require of "thee? Thy Pleaſure, and an Act of Thankſgiving. "What Duty does his Goodneſs enjoin thee? The "Pleaſure of others. Enjoy, there is Wiſdom; "make to enjoy, there is Virtue."

Can there be a truer, ſweeter, or more comfortable Morality? Such, indeed, may conſtantly be inculcated by a Choice of different Maxims and Sentences inſpiring Virtue, Greatneſs of Soul, and the like, inſcribed on publick Monuments, the Execution of which every good Citizen muſt ſee with Joy.

LONDON, *December* 10.

FROM the higheſt to the loweſt Performers in the political Farce which has ſo long engaged the Attention of the Publick (ſays a Correſpondent) every Man calls himſelf a Patriot who oppoſes the Miniſtry, and tells us that Nothing but a Change in the great Departments of the State can poſſibly reſtore the national Tranquillity; yet if a Change was made to-morrow (adds our Correſpondent) the Meaſure will by no Means terminate our Diſſentions. Our Patriots are as averſe to one another as they are to the People actually in Power, and will neither draw together nor ſuffer their Rival to be elevated over their Heads. In this Situation, our Correſpondent thinks the moſt prudent Step we can take is to keep the Miniſters we have got, eſpecially as Peace begins again to dawn, and, with a little good Management, may be effectually re-eſtabliſhed in this Country.

The ſame Correſpondent ſays, that the two great Leaders of Oppoſition, Lord Chatham, and Lord Rockingham, are as adverſe in their Politicks as they are each averſe to Lord North. Lord Chatham, for Inſtance, contends for the Neceſſity of ſhort Parliaments, Lord Rockingham for long Ones; the former inſiſts that we have no Right to tax the Americans, the latter has made an Act of Parliament declaratory of that Right, though he declined to exerciſe it. Thus theſe great Men differ from each other, in Points of the utmoſt Importance; and if we turn to Preſs Warrants, they both differ widely from the City of London, which loudly condemns theſe Warrants, and pronounces them the worſt Species of Tyranny which can be known in our Conſtitution.

NEW YORK, *January* 23.

On the 7th of January the General Aſſembly of this Province met here, when his Excellency the Governour was pleaſed to open the Seſſion with the following Speech:

Gentlemen of the Council, and Gentlemen of the General Aſſembly,

WHILE I reflect on the important Duties attendant on the elevated Station which it has graciouſly pleaſed my Royal Maſter to place me, and that I have the Honour to ſucceed the noble Perſonage who ſo juſtly merited the Applauſe he received from a grateful People, my Heart is filled with every Anxiety; but when I review the honourable and affectionate Addreſſes preſented to me on my Arrival, my Spirits are cheered with the moſt pleaſing Expectations. That theſe may be realized, I am now to entreat the Aid of your united and generous Efforts in Support of an Adminiſtration which can be only ſucceſsful in Proportion to the Aſſiſtance I receive from you.

Through the extenſive Beneficence of my Sovereign, unſolicited and unexpected, I appear in the Rank I now ſtand before you. Finding my own Health, and that of my Family, greatly impaired by a ſouthern Climate, I had requeſted, and actually obtained, the King's Leave to return to my native Country, ſoon after which three weighty Objects preſented themſelves to my View; the Diſtractions of the Province I was in, my Appointment to this Government, and the Regard due to a Family oppreſſed with Sickneſs. On the one Side, the Support of a People, Friends to the Laws, attached to the Conſtitution, and loyal to their Prince, was offered me to ſuppreſs an Inſurrection that had even ſubverted their civil Liberties; on the other, my Inclination led me to accept the more friendly Invitation to this Climate, where I expected to reap thoſe Benefits which my Family have ſince, in a great Meaſure, experienced in their Health: Publick Duty, however, prevailing over every other paſſionate Deſire, my Honour and Services I held engaged in the publick Cauſe, free from any Motive of Revenge, or feeling other Reſentment than what ſprung from a Senſe of my Country's Wrongs. The Enterpriſe was ſucceſsful, and the Event crowned with the perfect Reſtoration of good Order and publick Peace to the Country; Bleſſings, under Providence, effected by a ſmall Body of Officers and Men, whoſe ſpirited Conduct has made the deepeſt Impreſſions of Gratitude on my Mind. This Service unavoidably prevented my paying an earlier Obedience to his Majeſty's Commands, and my own Wiſhes, by repairing to this Government.

Gentlemen of the General Aſſembly,

Having Nothing in Command immediately from his Majeſty to communicate, it is my Duty to point out to you the Neceſſity of framing a Militia Bill, upon ſuch a Syſtem as will render it moſt uſeful in Defence of the Country.

The Injuries of Time, and Storms, have ſo defaced the Fortifications of this City that they require a thorough Repair, as ſoon as the Seaſon will admit: I am therefore to recommend to you to provide as well for this eſſential Work as the Supplies for his Majeſty's Troops, and the Support of Government.

Gentlemen of the Council, and Gentlemen of the General Aſſembly,

It is from the very favourable Reception I have met with ſince my Arrival that I draw my moſt aſſured Hopes of future Happineſs among you. Influenced only by Principles that flow from an honeſt Heart, I feel an ardent Deſire to co-operate with you in every Meaſure that will beſt promote the Honour and Dignity of his Majeſty's Gouernment, and advance the real Felicity of a People eminently diſtinguiſhed by their Loyalty to the beſt of Sovereigns and affectionate Diſpoſition to their Mother Country.

To his Excellency WILLIAM TRYON, *Eſquire, Captain General and Governour in Chief in and over the Province of* New York *and the Territories depending thereon in* America, *Chancellor and Vice Admiral of the ſame:*

The humble ADDRESS of the COUNCIL for the Province of *New York.*

May it pleaſe your Excellency,

WE his Majeſty's moſt dutiful and loyal Subjects, the Council for the Province of New York, thank your Excellency for your Speech, and with the ſincereſt Reſpect congratulate you on your Appointment to the Command of this Colony.

The Readineſs with which you anticipate our grateful Acknowledgments to your noble Predeceſſor, as an Inſtance of your Generoſity, is an Earneſt that the ſame liberal Spirit which diſtinguiſhed the Government of the Earl of Dunmore will animate and influence your own.

Permit us, in Juſtice to ourſelves, and in Return for that Regard which his Lordſhip ſtill publickly profeſſes for this Province, to join the general Voice, in celebrating the Equity, Impartiality, and Diſintereſtedneſs, of his Adminiſtration.

It is nevertheleſs with the greateſt Pleaſure we declare that we have the fulleſt Confidence in your Excellency, and that we conſider the Commiſſion of the Province to your Care as a freſh Proof of the paternal Affection of which his Majeſty has given us ample and conſtant Experience; and in Proportion to the Honour you acquire, from its being the unſolicited Act of his Royal Wiſdom and Munificence, is the Satisfaction it affords to us.

Senſible of the Neceſſity of Government for the Enjoyment and Preſervation of Freedom, we cannot withhold this publick Teſtimony of our Applauſe for that ſpirited and prudent Conduct by which you lately reſtored Order, and the Bleſſings of Peace, to a neighbouring Colony, and ſuppreſſed an Inſurrection ſubverſive of the civil Liberties of that Country. The Honour of that Enterpriſe is the greater for the Riſk to which you expoſed yourſelf, and crowned by the Conſideration of your voluntary Submiſſion to that important and neceſſary Service.

We feel a ſingular Happineſs in the Aſſurance we give your Excellency that the loyal and affectionate Fidelity of this Province will call your Attention to the more agreeable Office of cultivating its Proſperity, by the Arts of Policy and Peace. Qualified and inclined, as you are, to ſupport the Dignity of the Crown, and defend the Rights and Liberties of the Subject, we entertain the moſt flattering Hopes that the ſteady Purſuit of theſe great and inſeparable Objects will raiſe the Colony now under your Direction to a State of the higheſt Felicity.

We rejoice with you, Sir, in the Recovery of your own and the Health of your Family; and ſhall be ever ready to contribute our Aid to your private Eaſe, the Honour and Succeſs of your Government, and the Advancement of the true Intereſt of the Community.

His EXCELLENCY's *Anſwer.*

GENTLEMEN,

I RETURN you my ſincere Thanks for your Congratulations on my Appointment to the Command of this Colony. The Liberality of your Sentiments reſpecting my late publick Services, with the Aſſurances you give me to contribute your Aid to my private Eaſe, the Honour and Succeſs of my Adminiſtration, and the Advancement of the true Intereſt of the Community, are Circumſtances not leſs flattering than grateful to me. Be aſſured the Aſſiſtance of your Abilities, and friendly Counſel, will not fail to animate my Endeavours for the publick Good.

To his Excellency WILLIAM TRYON, *Eſquire, Captain General and Governour in Chief in and over the Province of* New York *and the Territories depending thereon in* America, *Chancellor and Vice Admiral of the ſame:*

The humble ADDRESS of the General Aſſembly of the ſaid Colony.

May it pleaſe your Excellency,

WE his Majeſty's moſt dutiful and loyal Subjects, the General Aſſembly of the Colony of New York, beg Leave to return your Excellency our moſt hearty Thanks for your Speech, and to congratulate you on your ſafe Arrival with your Family in this Colony.

Our moſt gracious Sovereign having been pleaſed to confer the command of his Dominion of Virginia on our late worthy Governour the Earl of Dunmore, who ſo juſtly merited our Affection and Applauſe, we are filled with the warmeſt Sentiments of Gratitude for his Majeſty's paternal Goodneſs in appointing to repreſent his Royal Perſon a Gentleman univerſally eſteemed for his amiable Character, diſtinguiſhed for his Attachment to the Principles of our happy Conſtitution, and, from his long Reſidence in America, acquainted with the true Intereſt of the Colonies.

The reſpectable Light in which your Excellency was held amongſt the People who lately experienced the ſolid Advantages of your Protection affords us a pleaſing Preſage of being equally happy under your Adminiſtration. Preferring the Calls of Duty and the publick Good to your own Eaſe, Health, and every other Conſideration, you generouſly expoſed your Perſon to Fatigue and the moſt imminent Dangers, and by your gallant Behaviour and prudent Conduct reſcued a diſtracted Country from Anarchy and Confuſion, and reſtored to it the Bleſſings of Peace and Tranquillity, by ſuppreſſing an Inſurrection which, by its pernicious Example, might have cauſed the like Diſorders in other Parts of his Majeſty's American Dominions, to the Deſtruction of all Law and Government. This important Service, while it gives Luſtre to your Character, recommends you to the Favour of our moſt gracious Sovereign, and entitles you to publick Gratitude and Approbation, has unavoidably prevented your Excellency from paying an earlier Obedience to the King's Command, and the Dictates of your own Wiſhes, in repairing to this Colony.

It gives us a ſenſible Pleaſure that your Excellency and Family have already experienced the ſalutary Effects of this happy Climate. We ſincerely wiſh it may continue propitious; and that in your Perſon, your Family, and Adminiſtration, you may enjoy uninterrupted Felicity.

The ſeveral Matters recommended by your Excellency ſhall be conſidered with the moſt ſerious Attention.

The favourable Hopes your Excellency entertains of future Happineſs among us cannot fail of being crowned with Succeſs, while you are influenced by Principles which flow from an honeſt Heart; and you may be aſſured that we ſhall be ready, at all Times, to co-operate with you in every Meaſure that will beſt promote the Honour and Dignity of his Majeſty's Government and advance the Proſperity of an affectionate and loyal People.

His EXCELLENCY's *Anſwer.*

GENTLEMEN,

ACCEPT the Tribute of my warmeſt Thanks, as well for your obliging Congratulations on my Arrival in this Government as for the benevolent Sentiments contained in your Addreſs.

The extenſive Point of View in which you regard my late publick Endeavours affords me a very ſingular Satisfaction. I ſhall ever feel, in all its Force, the Honour of your Applauſe.

It is my Ambition to act with you on the moſt generous Maxims of Government, and be aſſured the moſt refined Pleaſure I can attain to muſt ariſe from a conſcious Diſcharge of my publick Duty. In that Purſuit, the friendly Aſſurances you give me of your Aid add new Life to my Hopes, and Confidence to my Wiſhes.

WILLIAMSBURG, *March* 5.

IT is reſolved in the Honourable the Houſe of Burgeſſes to concur with the Lower Houſe of Aſſembly of Maryland in the Exediency of erecting a Lighthouſe on Cape Henry, and that Commiſſioners be appointed to carry the ſame into Execution, for which Purpoſe they direct that a Sum not exceeding ſix Thouſand Pounds be paid by the Treaſurer to the Commiſſioners; and that a Duty be laid on the Tunnage of all Ships, and other Veſſels, coming into this Colony, other than from Maryland, to repay ſo much as ſhall be expended in erecting the ſaid Lighthouſe, and to provide a proper Fund for lighting and ſupporting the ſame.

By an Act of Common Council of this City, paſſed the 15th of January laſt, it is ordained, "that all Coal, or Grain of any Kind, "offered for Sale, and ſold at either of the Ports or Landings, or in the "ſaid City, after the firſt Day of May next, ſhall be by Wincheſter "Meaſure, agreeable to the Standard of the Exchequer in England; and "at the Time of the Delivery thereof ſhall be meaſured by ſuch Perſon "as the Court of Huſtings ſhall for that Purpoſe appoint, who is to make "Oath faithfully and honeſtly to diſcharge the Duty of his Office. And "all Fodder or Hay offered for Sale, and ſold in the ſaid City, ſhall be "by Weight." The Buyers or Sellers of any of the ſaid Commodities, who treſpaſs againſt this Act, forfeit twenty Shillings for every Offence, upon Conviction.

Last Friday a Schooner, one Todd Master, from Isle of Wight County bound to Norfolk, was overset in a Squall of Wind, in going through a Place called the Swash, near Craney Island; by which Accident (owing, it is said, to there being no Ballast in the Vessel) two promising young Ladies were drowned, Miss Bridger, and Miss Driver, of the said County. The Master, his Wife, and Brother, were saved.

[MARRIAGES.] Mr. WILLIAM TAYLOR, Merchant at Holt's, in New Kent, to Miss NANCY BOOKER, only Daughter of Colonel Richard Booker, of Amelia.

To CRITICUS.

SIR,

I AM no Way interested in your original Dispute with J. H. but when I find, in Opposition to him, you have made Use of some bold Assertions in Favour of Presbyterianism, I think myself and every Church of Englandman deeply so. You assert, that Apostles and Bishops "*never passed* "*for synonimous Terms*;" but Theodoret, on 1st Timothy, Chapter 3d, says expressly, "*they named those Apostles who are now called Bishops; but in* "*Process of Time they left the Name of Apostle to those who were truly* "*Apostles (the twelve) and gave the Appellation of Bishop to those who were* "*anciently called Apostles.*"

And St. Chrysostom calls Ignatius, Bishop of Antioch, Apostle and Bishop. I shall not produce any more Authorities on this Point, as I suppose every Reader will allow that the Assertions of Theodoret and St. Chrysostom are at least a Counterbalance to yours. I now proceed to consider, or rather to disprove, your next Assertion, namely, "that "Bishops, Presbyters, Elders, Overseers, in all ecclesiastical Writers "during the three first Centuries, uniformly signify the same *Office*, "which is that of a Minister of a particular Congregation: Thus, Mr. "Camm would, in those Ages, have been called Bishop of York; Mr. "Horrocks, Bishop of Williamsburg." If you were as well acquainted with ecclesiastical History as you pretend to be, you would have known that Arius, whose heretical Notions you have adopted, was accounted the Broacher of a false, novel, and heretical Opinion, at the Time that Epiphanius wrote his *Haer.* 75. § 5. which see, and there you may find a full Confutation of the *Presbyterian Hypothesis*; for it declares that it was the Design of the Apostles to institute three several Orders in the Church, namely, of Bishops, Presbyters, and Deacons. Theodoret, on 1st Timothy, 3. viii. says, that Bishops are of a higher Dignity than Presbyters. St. Chrysostom, on the same Place, tells us, that "PRESBY-"TERS *are inferiour to* BISHOPS *as to the Power of Ordination, which* "*belongs alone to* BISHOPS, *and not to* PRESBYTERS." St. Clement, who, as Irenæus tells us, saw the Apostles, and conversed familiarly with them, mentions, in his Epistle to the Corinthians, *three* Orders of ecclesiastical Officers in his Time, and declares that Presbytery was not *honoured* with the *first Seat*, or placed in the *first Class* of ecclesiastick Orders. St. Ignatius, a Disciple of St. Peter, and in his Lifetime Bishop of Antioch, distinguishes the Clergy into *Bishops*, Presbyters, and Deacons, but enjoins the *two latter*, as well as the *Laity*, to be *dutiful and obedient* to the *former*; and names several of his contemporary Bishops, and highly commends the *Presbyters* and *Deacons* for their *Obedience* to them. He declares Bishops to be of *divine Ordination*, and that they were to be obeyed, according to the Appointment of God the Father, and that they had their Promotion not from *Men*, but from GOD. Tertullian, Origen, and St. Cyprian, testify the Continuance of the *apostolick* Superiority, and the *Derivation* of it from the *Apostles* themselves to the Bishops of the Churches of Christ; and even St. Jerom, the Bulwark of Presbyterianism, says, in his *Dial. advers. Luciferian*, "Dost thou ask why One that is "not baptised by the *Bishop* doth not receive the Holy Ghost? Why, it "proceeds from hence, that the Holy Ghost descended on the *Apostles*." Again, in his *Ep.* 1. *ad Heliodor.* speaking of the Bishops of his Time, "they stand (says he) in the Place of ST. PAUL, and hold the Place of "St. Peter." It is clearly proved, by the learned Bishop of Chester, that the Writers of the second Century distinctly mentioned the several Orders of *Bishops*, and their inferiour *Presbyters*, in the same Church.

Enough has been said, I think, to disprove your Assertion, "that Bi-"shops, Presbyters, &c. were equal, and signified the same Office."

It is very difficult to confute this Argument in Favour of episcopal Government in the Church, namely, that that Form of Government *universally* prevailed in the *primitive* Churches; for we may argue, with Tertullian, "that what all Christian Churches did so early agree in "practising uniformly came not by Errour, but by Tradition." *De Præscript. C.* 28.

I will now make good the "*Pretensions of Bishop Timothy*, and *my* "*Lord Titus.*" St. Paul says to Titus, Chapter 1st, Verse 5th, "For "this Cause left I thee in Crete, that thou shouldst set Things in Order "that are wanting, and *ordain Elders* in every City, as I have appointed "thee." "Here, Doctor Scott observes, St. Paul gives him the *supreme* "Judgment of Things that were wanting, with an *absolute* Power to "*reform* and correct; which is a plain Demonstration of his *Superiority* "in that Church. Secondly, he authorises him to ordain Elders in "every City; and whether these Elders were *Bishops* or *Presbyters* is of "very little Consequence in the present Debate: For, first, it is of un-"doubted Certainty that there were Presbyters in the Church of Crete "before Titus was left there by the Apostle; and, secondly, it is as "evident that those *Presbyters had no Power to ordain Elders in every City*, "as Titus had; for if they had, what need St. Paul to have left *Titus* "there for that Purpose? From hence it is evident that *Titus* had a "*Power*, in the Church of *Crete*, which the *Presbyters* there before him "*had not*; and this Power of his extended not only to the establishing "of good Order, and the *ordaining* of Elders, but also to *rebuking with* "*all Authority* (Chapter 2d, Verse 15th) and taking Cognizance of he-"retical Pravity, so as first to *admonish Hereticks*, and in Case of Perti-"nacy to *reject* them from the Communion of the Church (Chapter 2d, "Verse 10th). From all which it is evident that this *Apostolate* of *Titus* "consisted in his ecclesiastical *Superiority*, which was the very *same* in "the Church of *Crete* that the first Apostles themselves had in the several "Churches that were planted by them; and accordingly he is declared, "by the concurrent Testimony of all Antiquity, to be the first *Bishop* "of that Church." So Euseb. *Lib.* 3. *Cap.* 4. stiles Timothy Bishop of Ephesus, and Titus of Crete, and that with Respect to former Histories. St. Chrysostom, Homily 15th, in 1st Timothy, 5. xix. says, "it "is manifest *Timothy* was intrusted with a Church, or rather with a "whole Nation," that of *Asia*; and therefore Theodoret calls him Apostle of Asia. The apostolical Constitutions say expressly, that he was ordained Bishop of Ephesus by St. Paul (see *Lib.* 7. *C.* 46) and so saith St. Jerom, and all the ancient Commentators on his Epistles. Not only Eusebius testifies that *Titus* had the whole Island of Crete committed to his Care, but St. Jerome, in his Catalogue, St. Ambrose, Chrysostom, Theodoret, and many others, cited by Doctor Cave, in the Life of Titus (P. 58, 59.) You say, "but still what are we to think of his being in "Macedonia, &c. Are these Circumstances consistent with his being "*Diocesan* Bishop of Crete?" To this I may answer, that it is not pretended that Timothy and Titus took upon them those *Churches* or *Dioceses* as their fixed and sole Charge: They were both *Evangelists*; and therefore, according to Eusebius, it was their Office to "lay the Foundations "of the Faith in barbarous Nations, to constitute them Pastors, and, "having committed to them the cultivating of those new Plantations, "to pass on to other Countries and Nations." But as both Timothy and Titus had Authority to *ordain*, to *govern* the *Clergy* of their Province, and to exercise Acts of Discipline and Censure over many Congregations, they were most properly stiled *Bishops*.

I shall now conclude, but must first assure you that many sensible and good Men behold with Indignation your Attempts to subvert the established Religion of their Country; and they hold you in the highest Contempt for that *profane Pertness* of Wit displayed in your Question, "if the "Apostles were *Bishops*, pray what was Jesus Christ? An *Archbishop*?" For Shame, Criticus! I am your humble Servant,

AN EPISCOPALIAN.

Advertisements.

BEING strictly enjoined by my late Instruc-tions to enforce the punctual Payment of his Majesty's Quitrents, it is expected, for the future, that every Sheriff should settle with the Auditor, and pay the Money into the Receiver's Office, on or before the Day appointed by Law; and all Sheriffs who are in Arrear to this Revenue, and fail to settle with the Auditor and pay the Money into the Receiver's Office by the 25th of next *April*, cannot expect any farther Indulgence. RICHARD CORBIN.

WILLIAMSBURG, *March* 5, 1772.

SUPPOSED to be lost in the main Street, a few Days ago, a small Network PURSE made of Twine, containing one large and two small Pieces of MILLED GOLD, and a marked ENGLISH SHILLING. The Finder will be handsomely rewarded on bringing it to the Post Office. 1

SURRY, *February* 26, 1772.

THE Commanding Officers of the southern District are requested to appoint the GENERAL MUSTERS upon the following Days, when they will be waited upon by

Their most obedient Servant,

COLIN CAMPBELL, Adjutant.

SURRY,	MONDAY	16th	*March.*
PRINCE GEORGE,	WEDNESDAY	18th	*March.*
CHESTERFIELD,	FRIDAY	20th	*March.*
CUMBERLAND,	WEDNESDAY	25th	*March.*
PRINCE EDWARD,	FRIDAY	27th	*March.*
AMELIA,	MONDAY	30th	*March.*
BRUNSWICK,	WEDNESDAY	1st	*April.*
DINWIDDIE,	FRIDAY	3d	*April.*
SUSSEX,	MONDAY	13th	*April.*
SOUTHAMPTON,	WEDNESDAY	15th	*April.*
ISLE of WIGHT,	FRIDAY	17th	*April.*
NANSEMOND,	MONDAY	20th	*April.*
NORFOLK County,	WEDNESDAY	22d	*April.*
——— Borough,	FRIDAY	24th	*April.*
PRINCESS ANNE,	MONDAY	27th	*April.*

A MEETING of the OHIO COMPANY, upon Business of the utmost Importance, at *Stafford* Courthouse, on *Monday* the 30th of this Instant (*March*) is desired by

G. MASON, Treasurer.

WHEREAS I purchased a Tract of Land, lying in *Fauquier* County, of *George Boswell*, for which I gave him my Bond for one Hundred and fifty Pounds, to be paid the 6th of *May* next, this is to forewarn all Persons from taking an Assignment of the same, as I will not pay it until the said *George Boswell* makes me Satisfaction for the Injury I have sustained by him.

2‖ CHURCHILL JONES.

YORK Town, *March* 3, 1772.

TWENTY SHILLINGS Reward to any Person who will detect the Thief that stole my last Week's NEWSPAPER from Mr. *Mitchell's* Office. I take him to be some pilfering Scoundrel, as scandalous as *John Eyre*, Esquire, and should be glad to have it in my Power to make him a second Example of the same Sort.

GEORGE WILSON.

To be LET *on* CHARTER *to any Port in* Britain, THE Brig ELIZABETH, *Thomas Archdeacon* Master, now lying at *Bermuda* Hundred, Burthen about three Hundred Hogsheads of Tobacco, and a strong, well built, new Vessel. For Terms apply to *Hector M'Alester* and Company at *Norfolk*, or to me at *Warwick*.

SIMON FRASER.

For SALE,

THE following Tracts of LAND, in *Pittsylvania*, namely, four Hundred Acres on *Banister* River, seven Hundred and seventy on *Beaver* Creek, three Hundred and forty five on *Burch's* Creek, three Hundred and eighty on *Leatherwood*, and four Hundred on *Snow* Creek. These Lands were formerly the Property of Mr. *Samuel Gordon*, deceased. The Price, and Time of Payment, may be known by applying to me in *Petersburg*. Tf JERMAN BAKER.

To be SOLD,

A VALUABLE PLANTATION in *Charles* Parish, *York* County, containing a Hundred and ninety eight Acres, with a Dwellinghouse, Kitchen, and all other convenient Outhouses thereon; also good Apple and Peach Orchards, and a very good Water Mill. Any Person inclinable to purchase may know the Terms by applying to me, on the Plantation.

1‖ WILLIAM WISE.

To be SOLD *for ready Money, before the* RALEIGH *Door, in* Williamsburg, *on the* 30th *of* April,

A SECOND-HAND CHARIOT, with HARNESS for four Horses. Any Person inclinable to purchase before the Day of Sale may apply to WILLIAM COSBY.

On Friday *the* 20th *Instant* (March) *at the late Dwellinghouse of Colonel* John Fleming, *in* Cumberland *County, will be* SOLD,

A PARCEL of very valuable HOUSEHOLD and KITCHEN FURNITURE, an exceeding good CHARIOT, a SINGLE CHAIR, seven or eight HORSES, some of which are high blooded; and of great Value; also a Stock of CATTLE HOGS, and SHEEP, a Parcel of well chosen BOOKS on various Subjects, and sundry other useful Articles. The Time of Payment to be agreed on at the Day of Sale. Bond and Security will be required, and a proper Discount allowed for ready Money, by the Executors.

STRAYED, or STOLEN, about the latter End of *December* last, a yellow bay MARE, with a SADDLE and BRIDLE; she is about four Feet six Inches high, three or four Years old next *June*, has a hanging Mane and Switch Tail, one hind Foot white, trots and gallops, but has no perceivable Brand. Whoever brings her to me, near *Saint Peter's* Church, in *New Kent*, or gives me such Intelligence that I may get her again, shall have TWENTY SHILLINGS Reward. 1‖ NATHANIEL PERKINS.

STOLEN from my Plantation, near Colonel *Bland's* Ordinary, in *Prince George*, in the Night of the 1st Ultimo, a black HORSE about four Feet five Inches high, with a large Blaze in his Face, a hanging Mane and Switch Tail, some white Feet, branded on the near Buttock with three Dots, and paces and gallops; also a small black MARE, with a bay COLT foaled last Grass. The Mare is about four Feet three Inches high, has a hanging Mane and Switch Tail, some White on her Forehead, no Brand, and paces naturally; the Colt is neither cut, dockt, nor branded, and is a natural Pacer. Whoever will give me such Intelligence that I may get them shall have TWENTY SHILLINGS Reward, and FIVE POUNDS on Conviction of the Thief.

‖ DAVID GOODGAME.

FORTY SHILLINGS REWARD.

RUN away from the Subscriber, in *Dinwiddie*, on *Sunday* the 16th of *February*, a likely *Virginia* born Mulatto Fellow named DICK, about thirty Years of Age, a thick well made Fellow, five Feet seven or eight Inches high, with gray Eyes, short Hair curled close to his Head, a very large black Beard, and a Sore on his right Leg; he is a Shoemaker by Trade, and very handy about any other Business. He may probably attempt to pass for a Freeman, as he can read and write; he wore, or carried with him, a light coloured Duffil great Coat, a Negro Cotton double breasted short Coat, died purple Breeches of the same, a red Frieze Waistcoat lapelled, which is rather too large for him, a white Linen Shirt marked I W, a Beaver Coating short Coat, of the Pompadour Colour, but much altered, with slash Pockets, double breasted, and lined with Shalloon. He ran away about three or four Years ago, and then harboured about Mr. *Harwood's*, at *Wyanoke*; he has a Brother belonging to Mr. *David Scott* of *Prince George*, who has been run away for a Year or two, and was several Times brought from among the *Indians* on *Pamunkey* River; they probably may make that Way together, or to *Urbanna*, as they are both acquainted with Mr. *Mills's* Negroes. I hereby forewarn all Masters of Vessels from employing the said Slave, or carrying him out of the Colony. I will give the above Reward, besides what the Law allows, to any Person that will secure him so that I may get him again.——He is outlawed. JAMES WALKER.

RUN away from the Subscriber's Plantation, *Joseph's* Swamp, *Sussex*, on *Thursday* the 27th of *February*, two Negro Men, namely, DICK and JOE; they are Brothers, and have a great Resemblance of each other, both black, and very likely. The former is twenty six Years old, about five Feet seven Inches high, and stout made; the other is twenty four Years old, near the same Height, and is rather slim made. Their Clothing is *Virginia* Cloth, Cotton Warp filled in with Wool; *Dick* had a Cape of red Plains about four Inches wide to his Waistcoat, the other has Nothing remarkable in his Dress. Whoever takes up the said Slaves, and will bring them to me, shall have FIFTY SHILLINGS for each, besides what the Law allows; and FORTY SHILLINGS if they are secured in the Jail of the County where they are taken, and Intelligence given me so that I may get them again.

Tf NATHANIEL HARRISON.

RUN away from the Subscriber, on *James* River, *Buckingham* County, in *August*, a Negro named TOM, about forty Years old, of the middle Size, and has an Impediment in his Speech. He formerly belonged to *John Randolph*, Esquire, and I bought him of Colonel *Archibald Cary* last *December* Twelvemonth. It is supposed he is lurking about *Williamsburg*. Whoever secures the said Negro, or gives me such information that I may get him again, shall have FORTY SHILLINGS Reward, and FIVE POUNDS if brought to me.

HARDIN PERKINS.

PORTSMOUTH, *February* 27, 1772.

RUN away from the Subscriber, two white indented SHOEMAKERS, upon *Sunday* the 23d Instant, namely, *James Bruce*, aged about twenty six Years, about five Feet six Inches high, short curly brown Hair, and pockpitted; *Adam Walker*, aged about twenty one Years, about five Feet seven Inches high, short curly brown Hair, and pockpitted. Although they carried their Clothes with them, I imagine they will attempt to pass for Sailors, as they have both Jackets and Trousers. Whoever delivers the said Servants to me, or secures them so that I may get them, shall have a Reward of THREE POUNDS for each. WILLIAM FORSYTH, and Company.

TAKEN up, in *Pittsylvania*, nine HOGS, some of them grizzled, and some spotted, marked with a Crop, two Slits, and an Underkeel, in the Right Ear, and a Swallowfork in the left; also an unmarked white Shoat. Posted, and appraised to five Pounds eight Shillings. ‖ PETER PERKINS.

WILLIAMSBURG, *February* 27, 1772.

ABOUT three Months ago we advertised, as run away, a likely Negro Woman, about twenty six Years of Age, known by the Name of SALL COOPER, and who had lost a Joint of the Finger next the little One of her left Hand. She is not yet returned, and, from the Length of her Absence, it is probable she may have escaped out of the Colony. Whoever delivers the said Runaway to us, or to Mrs. *Braxton*, in *King and Queen* County, shall have FIVE POUNDS, instead of the Reward before offered, if she be taken within this Government, and TEN POUNDS if elsewhere.

JOHN BLAIR.
JAMES BLAIR.

WESTMORELAND, *February* 1, 1772.

THE Subscribers being determined to act no longer as Trustees for *Gilbert Campbell*, Esquire, therefore beg the Creditors, by whom we were appointed, to meet at the *March Westmoreland* Court next ensuing; and, being then ready for a Settlement, we shall expect to get a Discharge.

WILLIAM FLOOD.
HUGH HAMILTON.

RICHMOND, *February* 18, 1772.

AS I intend for *England* by the 1st of *May* next, and to return in the Fall, I beg the Favour of all who are indebted to me to have their Accounts settled before my Departure; such as remain unpaid will be left with Mr. *James M'Dowall*, Merchant, of this Place, who is properly empowered to collect the same, and pay all just Demands against me. The Shop in *Richmond*, in Partnership with *Ludwick Warrock*, will be continued, and properly supplied with fresh Medicines yearly, on the very best Terms. JAMES CURRIE.

RICHMOND County, *February* 2, 1772.

AS my Ferry for Boats, and proper Attendance, is inferiour to none in the Colony, and I find it troublesome in collecting the Debts due from different Persons to the same, am resolved, for the future, that no Indulgence shall be given,

MOORE FAUNTLEROY.

KINGSTON Parish (*Gloucester* County) *February* 14, 1772.

ANY Person that will be in Want of any PINE PLANK for House Building, or any Thing else, may be supplied by the Subscriber in a short Time, who has ten Hands employed that Way for this Year; also Scantling of any Kind, good Pine Heart Shingles, which I will warrant to be as good as any Cypress, Laths for plaistering upon, Garden Posts, Pales, &c. or, in short, any Thing in the Timber Way. I would undertake small Buildings, and find the Whole if agreeable. Any Person in Want of the above may depend on having them on good Terms, and as good Timber as any in the lower Parts of the Country. 4 EDWARD HUGHES.

*** I shall have a twenty five Hogshead Flat built by *May*, and then can send Plank, &c. to any convenient Landing.

THE Badness of the Weather having prevented my attending the Sale of *Stith's* Land, on *Herring* Creek, in *Charles City*, agreeable to a former Advertisement, I do hereby give Notice that I shall offer it for Sale, on the Premises, on *Thursday* the 19th of *March*, with easy Payments.

ROBERT WALKER, Executor.

CHESTERFIELD, *February* 25, 1772.

ON *Tuesday* the 19th of *March* will be sold, for ready Money, at the late Dwellinghouse of Captain *Edward Wilkinson*, deceased, all his HOUSE and KITCHEN FURNITURE, and some HORSES. 2‖ BENJAMIN BRANCH, Executor.

To be SOLD, *on Credit, or exchanged for Negroes*, A VALUABLE Tract of TOBACCO LAND, containing twelve Hundred and sixty Acres, on *Nottoway* River, in *Brunswick*, thirty Miles distant from *Petersburg*, and within a very few Miles of two considerable Merchant Mills. Whoever is inclinable to exchange, or purchase, may know the Terms by applying to Mr. *Robert Walker*, in *Dinwiddie*, Mr. *Daniel Fisher*, in *Brunswick*, or to me, at *Westland*, in *Mecklenburg*. 2 PEYTON SKIPWITH.

TAKEN from my Waggons, about eight Miles above *Petersburg*, on the 20th of *November* last, two black HORSES, one of which is about nine or ten Years old, between fourteen and fifteen Hands high, Ewe-necked, with a Switch Tail and hanging Mane, and much rubbed with Harness, his Brand forgot; the other is about fourteen Hands and a Half high, six Years old, with a Switch Tail and hanging Mane, a Star on his Forehead, some white Hairs about one, or more, of his Feet, but his Brand, if any, is not remembered; neither of them pace, but trot and gallop well. At the same Time was left, a small bay HORSE that appears to be six or seven Years old, with a Star in his Forehead, no perceivable Brand, has a small hanging Mane, and a Bob Tail. He shall be taken good Care of, and moderately used, till the Owner applies for him. Whoever brings me the said Horses shall be handsomely rewarded. 2 PEYTON SKIPWITH.

To be SOLD, *pursuant to the Will of* Peter Gillum, *deceased, on* Thursday *the* 4th *of* June *next, at* Hanover *Courthouse, being Court Day*,

A TRACT of LAND containing three Hundred and sixty Acres, with a Plantation, Orchards of all Sorts of Fruit Trees, and about seventy Acres of cleared Land. It lies about five Miles above *Hanover* Courthouse, and is very well wooded and watered. Six Months Credit will be allowed for one Half the Money, and twelve Months for the other, giving Bond, with approved Security, to

WILLIAM & JOHN GILLUM, Executors.

*** An undoubted Title will be made. 2‖

RUN away from the Subscriber, in *Chesterfield*, a likely *Virginia* born Mulatto Lad named PRIMUS, about nineteen or twenty Years of Age, five Feet seven or eight Inches high, squints a little with one Eye, has a Scar on his Forehead, occasioned by a Stroke from a Stick when a Boy, he is very active, runs and walks upright, and is very artful. He has been a Preacher ever since he was sixteen Years of Age, and has done much Mischief in his Neighbourhood. I expect he will endeavour to pass for a Freeman, and perhaps may change his Name. Whoever takes up the said Lad, and conveys him to me, in *Chesterfield*, on *James* River, or to my Overseer (*John Traylor*) on *Appamattox* River, shall have THREE POUNDS Reward if he is taken in *Virginia*, and FIVE POUNDS if out thereof, besides what the Law allows.

SETH WARD.

POETS CORNER.

On ARBITRARY GOVERNMENT.

BOAST not your State, Slaves of deſpotick Sway,
Where wanton Gallia, 'midſt her Vine-clad Hills,
Her Olive Bowers, her Myrtle-ſhaded Rills,
Her mild Air's Fan, her genial Sun's Survey:

Nor ye, where Aſia like a Queen ſits gay,
'Midſt her rich Groves, where odorous Balm diſtils,
And the charm'd Eye th' Elyſian Landſcape fills,
And Hand in Hand young Spring and Autumn play:

Each Boon to you your haughty Lords deny,
And at their Will your frail Lives you reſign;
Behold! and 'midſt your flowery Scenes repine!
Under bleak Albion's Cloud-envelop'd Sky
Her meaneſt Sons enjoy their own,
And bow to Heaven and Liberty alone.

HALIFAX (NORTH CAROLINA) February 1, 1772.

THOSE who have any Connexions with this Province will take Notice that, by a Clauſe in the Act of Aſſembly paſſed at Newbern *the 22d Day of* December *laſt, for emitting Debenture Bills to the Amount of ſixty Thouſand Pounds Proclamation Standard, every Bill of that Emiſſion which ſhall have Paper, or any other Thing whatever, paſted, glued, or ſealed, on the Back thereof, is declared to be thereby rendered of no Value, and not redeemable at the Publick Treaſury.* JOSEPH MONTFORT,
Treaſurer.

STRAYED, or STOLEN, from the Subſcriber, ſome Time in *December* laſt, a bright bay HORSE about four Feet ſeven or eight Inches high, eight or nine Years old, paces very little, trots and gallops, has a hanging Mane and Switch Tail, and is branded on the near Buttock cL in a Piece. As I underſtand he was bred by *Charles Lewis*, at *Buck* Iſland, *Albemarle* County, he may have made that Way. Whoever delivers him to *Andrew Chalmer*, in *Richmond* Town, or to the Subſcriber, in *Amherſt*, ſhall have FORTY SHILLINGS Reward, and FIVE POUNDS on Conviction of the Thief.
Tf THOMAS LUMPKIN.

RUN away from the Plantation of Colonel *Claiborne Anderſon*, deceaſed, a Negro Man named JEMMY, of a yelloviſh Complexion, about five Feet ten Inches high, and about eighteen Years of Age. He is ſuppoſed to be at Mr. *John Clack's*, in *Brunſwick*, who formerly owned him. Whoever brings the ſaid Fellow to me, in *Cheſterfield*, ſhall have FORTY LHILLINGS Reward, beſides what the Law allows. 2‖ R. CRAWFORTH ANDERSON.

TAKEN up, in *Albemarle*, a black Mare about four Feet ſix or ſeven Inches high, with a Blaze in her Face, all four Feet white, two white Splotches under her Belly, a hanging Mane and Tail, branded on each Shoulder W, and on the near Buttock C. Poſted, and appraiſed to eight Pounds.
RICHARD BENNATT.

TAKEN up, in *Albemarle*, a ſmall bay Mare with a buſhy Mane and Tail, and branded on the near Shoulder C. Poſted, and appraiſed to three Pounds. RICHARD BENNATT.

EARMSTON (or perhaps better known by the Name of GARDNER) continues the School at *Point Pleaſant, Norfolk* Borough, where is a large and convenient Houſe proper to accommodate young Ladies as Boarders; at which School is taught Petit Point in Flowers, Fruit, Landſcapes, and Sculpture, Nuns Work, Embroidery in Silk, Gold, Silver, Pearls, or embоſſed, Shading of all Kinds, in the various Works in Vogue, *Dreſden* Point Work, Lace Ditto, Catgut in different Modes, flouriſhing Muſlin, after the neweſt Taſte, and moſt elegant Pattern, Waxwork in Figure, Fruit, or Flowers, Shell Ditto, or groteſque, Painting in Water Colours and Mezzotinto; alſo the Art of taking off Foilage, with ſeveral other Embelliſhments neceſſary for the Amuſement of Perſons of Fortune who have Taſte. Specimens of the Subſcriber's Work may be ſeen at her Houſe, as alſo of her Scholars; having taught ſeveral Years in *Norfolk*, and elſe where, to general Satisfaction. She flatters herſelf that thoſe Gentlemen and Ladies who have hitherto employed her will grant her their farther Indulgence, as no Endeavours ſhall be wanting to complete what is above mentioned, with a ſtrict Attention to the Behaviour of thoſe Ladies intruſted to her Care.

Reading will be her peculiar Care; Writing and Arithmetick will be taught by a Maſter properly qualified; and, if deſired, will engage Proficients in Muſick and Dancing.

To the PUBLICK.

WHEREAS the Subſcriber has actually erected a Mill, in full Size, to be worked by Water, for threſhing Wheat, or other Grain, on which, at preſent, there can be no Experiment made for Want of a proper Quantity of Grain in the Straw; and as ſome Perſon, in the mean Time, may deprive him of the Benefit of this Invention, by copying his Model, he is therefore induced, by this timely Notice, to inform thoſe few Gentlemen who were Subſcribers to his Propoſals, and all others who chooſe to encourage this Undertaking, that he intends, as ſoon as poſſible, to have the ſaid Mill proved by a fair Trial, an impartial Detail of which ſhall be publiſhed in this Gazette, with the Obſervations of thoſe Gentlemen, who will ſee the Experiment made, relative to every Convenience, and Inconvenience, attending the Machine.

The Subſcriber will engage fifty Buſhels of Grain to be beat out of the Straw in twelve Hours, with only three Hands to attend the Mill; and, on proper Encouragement, will warrant double that Quantity in the ſame Time. Should his Expectations be anſwered, Models of the Machine, to be worked by Hands or Horſes, may be had, on eaſy Terms, for the Uſe of thoſe who have no Streams of Water convenient.

It is hoped this Attempt will eſcape (at leaſt till a fair Trial) the ungenerous Remarks of thoſe who want publick Spirit themſelves, and too often diſcourage it in others; as the Farmers of this Colony greatly want Something of this Sort, and can never have Experiments made on better Terms than are here propoſed.

Perſons of generous Sentiments will doubtleſs think it laudable to promote any Scheme apparently intended for publick Good, when Succeſs is warranted by the Undertaker, although it may appear to them chimerical. With Zeal to ſerve the Publick, I am,

NEW KENT, } Their humble Servant,
FEBRUARY 13. } ‖ WILLIAM MASSIE.

To be SOLD, *to the higheſt Bidder, for ready Money, before Mr.* Moreland's *Door, at* Cabin Point, *in* Surry *County, on* Thurſday *the 12th Day of* March *next,*

THE Schooner POLLY, Burthen about ſixty Tuns, with all her Rigging, Tackle, and Apparel; alſo eleven very likely NEGROES, conſiſting chiefly of Men, among whom are Ship Carpenters, Blackſmiths, and Sailors, being Part of the Eſtate of *Archibald Dunlop*, taken to ſatisfy a Judgment and Execution obtained againſt him by Meſſieurs *Williſon* and *M'Swan*. ETHELDRED GRAY, Sheriff.

*** A SLOOP to be ſold at the above mentioned Time and Place.

TAKEN away from off *Toe's* Marſhes, a GRAPLIN about two Hundred Weight, with a Cable about fifty Fathoms long, and ſeven Inches thick. It was ſlipped and left there in the Gale of Wind of the 26th of *January* laſt, with a large Skid for a Slip Buoy. Whoever conveys the ſame to me, at *York* Town, ſhall have FORTY SHILLINGS for his Trouble. THOMAS LILLY.

THE Badneſs of the Weather having prevented any Perſon from attending the Sale of Mr. *Benjamin Grymes's* Eſtate, on *Monday* the 3d Inſtant *(February)* this is to give Notice that on *Monday* the 9th of *March* (if fair, otherwiſe next fair Day) will be ſold, at the Place where the ſaid *Grymes* lived, about ſix Miles from *Fredericksburg*, on Credit till the 25th of *April* 1773, upwards of ONE HUNDRED SLAVES, moſtly young Men and Women, amongſt whom are ſeveral good Forgemen, a very good Furnace Keeper, ſeveral Watermen, Colliers, and Carters; about fifty HORSES and OXEN, ſeveral WAGGONS, CARTS, *&c.* ſundry HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE and BOOKS, a BRIG and SCHOONER about a Hundred Tuns Burthen each, which the Subſcriber will agree for at any Time between this and the Day of Sale; alſo a TRACT of LAND, containing two Thouſand Acres, lying near *Lewis's* Bridge, in *Spotſylvania*, which will be ſold altogether, or in Parcels, as may beſt ſuit the Purchaſers. The Purchaſers muſt give Bond and Security to the Truſtees of Mr. *Benjamin Grymes*, who will attend the Sale, and make a good Title. Five per Cent. Diſcount will be allowed for ready Money; and all Bonds not diſcharged in the Time of the *April* General Court, 1773, to bear Intereſt from their Dates.
ANTHONY THORNTON, Junior,
AGENT to the TRUSTEES.

To be SOLD,

A TRACT of LAND, in *Prince Edward*, containing two Thouſand Acres of good Tobacco Land, on *Snail's* Creek, about ſixty Miles from *Peterſburg*, and convenient to the Courthouſe, Church, and Mill. Alſo another Tract of LAND, in *Amelia*, containing eight Hundred Acres, fit for Tobacco, Corn, or Wheat; it lies on *Namozeen* Creek, about twenty Miles from *Peterſburg*, and on the main Road to that Place.—The Terms may be known by applying to me, in *Amelia*.
WILLIAM WATSON.

To be SOLD, *for ready Money, on* Monday *the 13th of* April, *altogether, or in Parcels,*

FOUR Thouſand Acres of exceeding good Corn and Tobacco LAND, lying on the Rivers *Rappahannock* and *Piankatank*, in the County of *Middleſex*. It will be ſhown by *Benjamin Hackney* and *Benjamin Harvin*.—And on the 20th, being the following *Monday*, will be ſold, for ready Money, at *Urbanna*, eighty four NEGROES, among whom are Carpenters, Coopers, Wheelwrights, and all Kinds of Houſe Servants. The above may be ſold privately, before the Day of Sale, by applying to me, at *Wilton*. WILLIAM CHURCHILL.

SPOTSYLVANIA, *February* 11, 1772.

RUN away from Mr. *Doncaſtle's* Ordinary, the firſt of *November* laſt, a likely Negro Boy named TOBY, about ſeventeen Years old, a thick, ſtrong, well made Negro, has loſt one of his fore Teeth, is very ſprightly, and ſeldom at a Loſs for Words to make out a plauſible Tale. He had on, when he went away, a Kerſey Coat, and green Cotton Waiſtcoat and Breeches. Whoever delivers him to me, between this and the 9th of *March*, ſhall have THREE POUNDS Reward. ANTHONY THORNTON, Junior.

TAKEN up, in *Amelia*, a red and white COW YEARLING about three Years old, marked with a Crop and Hole in the right Ear, and a Crop in the left. Poſted, and appraiſed to twenty five Shillings. GEORGE HAM.

For SALE,

AN exceeding valuable Tract of old patented LAND, containing twelve Hundred and eighty Acres (though we are of Opinion there are two Thouſand Acres within the Bounds) agreeably ſituated on *Caſky* River, where the Bridge croſſes, in *Bertie* County, *North Carolina*, with a Plantation cleared on the ſaid Land, whereon ſtands the Courthouſe, Priſon, and a commodious large new Ordinary, with other convenient Houſes belonging thereto; alſo, at a convenient Diſtance from the Ordinary and Courthouſe, ſtands a new private Dwellinghouſe, with neceſſary Outhouſes, and a new Apple and Peach Orchard on the Premiſes. The above is, without Exception, as pleaſantly ſituated as any in the County, and the beſt adapted for Trade, being at the Head of *Caſky* River, and in the Centre of the County, two Miles above the Town of *Windſor*, and about twenty three Miles from *Edenton*. Excluſive of the high Land, which is very good, lie large Quantities of fine Land for Rice, on the River. On the ſaid Land is erected, within ſixty Yards of the Courthouſe and Ordinary, and in View of the Dwellinghouſe, a Saw Mill, which goes with two Saws, and a Griſtmill. The Stream is exceeding good, and would admit of any Number of Stores, with an inexhauſtible Fund of Timber on the Land, Oak, Pine, Cypreſs, *&c.* We doubt not but the Purchaſers will be ſatisfied, in a ſhort Time, of the many Advantages the Place commands: Good Land for Cropping, Mills, publick and private Houſes, *&c.* and is a very good Range for Hogs and Cattle. The Premiſes may be entered on immediately.
4 LILLINGTON & JAMES LOCKHART.

Six Thouſand three Hundred Acres of LAND *to be ſold at* Frederick *Town, on* Thurſday *the 28th of* May *next.*

BY Virtue of an Act of Aſſembly of the Province of *Maryland*, empowering the Executors of Colonel *Thomas Colvill* to grant Deeds to Mr. *John Semple*, his Heirs or Aſſigns, for a certain Tract of LAND called *Merryland*, in *Frederick* County, and Province aforeſaid, containing ſix Thouſand three Hundred Acres, we the Subſcribers, being Aſſigns of the ſaid *Semple*, and having received from the Executors of Colonel *Colvill* ſufficient Deeds for the Land aforeſaid, do hereby undertake to diſpoſe of the ſame, at the Time and Place above mentioned.

It is laid off in Lots, in the moſt advantageous Manner, ſo that only one of them will make one, two, or three good Settlements, as will appear by the Plat, a Copy of which may be ſeen at the Coffeehouſes of *Philadelphia*, *Baltimore*, and *Annapolis*, in the Hands of *Cumberland Wilſon* at *Dumfries*, *Adam Stewart* at *George* Town, and *Charles Beatty* at *Frederick* Town, who will direct thoſe deſirous of ſeeing the Land to a Perſon acquainted with the Boundaries, on or near the Premiſes, who will ſhow them the ſame; but as we intend to meet on the Spot ourſelves, a few Days before the Sale, in Order to run the Lines, *&c.* thoſe inclinable to purchaſe will have an Opportunity of viewing it with us, by attending from *Monday* the 25th of *May* till the 28th, being the Day of Sale.

This Land is very ſuitable for Planting or Farming, being well watered and timbered, no Settlement having ever been made on it, and is a very good Soil. It lies along the Banks of *Potowmack* River, adjoining it for a conſiderable Way, near to *Harper's* Ferry, the main Road from which to *Frederick* Town (a very flouriſhing, populous Place) runs through it, from which Place it is only diſtant about nine Miles, from *George* Town, the Seaport of the County, forty five Miles, and from *Baltimore* about ſixty five, at each of which Places a conſtant and ready Market may be found for all Kinds of Produce.

Its Situation on *Potowmack* River muſt be of conſiderable Advantage to it, and in Time may add immenſely to its Value, when the Navigation is opened, which may be done, without any great Difficulty, for a conſiderable Diſtance, there being at preſent a tolerable Navigation both below and above, it lying near the *Shenando* Falls, from whence, up to Fort *Cumberland*, a Hundred and ten Miles, Battoes now frequently paſs, and downwards, to the *Seneca* Falls, twenty five Miles, which is within twenty Miles of *George* Town.

It will be ſold in ſeparate Lots, or altogether, for Sterling or current Money, as may beſt ſuit the Purchaſers; one Third to be paid down at the Sale, another Third payable in twelve Months, and the other in two Years, on giving Bond and Security, with Intereſt till paid. A moſt undoubted Title will be made the Purchaſers.
ADAM STEWART.
17 THOMAS MONTGOMERIE.
CUMBERLAND WILSON.

To be SOLD, *or* RENTED *for a Term of Years, and entered upon the 1ſt of* March,

A COMMODIOUS well built STORE in the Town of *Peterſburg*, adjoining the Tobacco Warehouſes, three Stories high, with a good Room fronting the Main Street, four good Rooms with Fireplaces, and a Granary, with a Cellar that will hold ſixty Hogſheads; alſo a Warehouſe forty Feet by twenty, built laſt Year, Stable, and Kitchen that is alſo new. The Lot is well incloſed, and the Whole is in good Repair. For Terms apply to *Richard Lamb*, on the Premiſes, or to the Subſcriber, in *Norfolk*. Tf JOHN GREENWOOD.

GOOCHLAND, *January* 13, 1772.

RUN away from the Subſcriber, ſome Time ago, a likely Negro Man named SUBA, talks but indifferent *Engliſh*, and ſquints pretty much. He ran away twice before, was once apprehended at *Hobb's Hole*, and another Time at *Eſſex* Courthouſe, and is now ſuppoſed either to be in that Part of the Country or lurking about *Mattox* Wareheuſe, as he once lived there with Mr. *Archibald Brice*. I will give FIVE POUNDS for taking him up, and SIXPENCE a Mile for conveying him to me from the Place where he may be apprehended; and in Caſe it ſhould be inconvenient to bring him to me, I will give the above Reward for ſecuring him in the Jail of the County where he is taken.
Tf JOHN BOLLING.

WARRASQUEAK Bay, *November* 18, 1771.

RUN away from the Subſcriber, in *Iſle of Wight*, a Negro named JACK, about five and thirty Years of Age, five Feet ten Inches high, a ſlim, clean made, talkative, artful, and very ſaucy Fellow. Alſo a Negro Woman named VENUS, thirty two Years old, five Feet four Inches high, ſtout made, very ſmooth tongued, and has been five Years accuſtomed to the Houſe. They worked in the *Diſmal Swamp* about two Years, under Mr. *John Waſhington*, and carried with them ſeveral different Kinds of Apparel. Whoever delivers the ſaid Negroes to me, or ſecures them ſo that I may get them, ſhall have a Reward of FORTY SHILLINGS for each.
Tf NATHANIEL BURWELL.

JAMES HALDANE, COPPER SMITH *and* BRASS FOUNDER *from* Philadelphia, *in* Church *Street, near the Church*, Norfolk,

MAKES and ſells all Sorts of COPPER and BRASS WORK, namely, Stills, Brewing Coppers, Sugar Boilers, Fullers and Hatters Coppers, Capuchin Plate Warmers, Tea Kitchens, all Sorts of Ship, Fiſh, and Waſh Kettles, Stew Pans, *Dutch* Ovens, Tea Kettles, Saucepans, Coffee and Chocolate Pots, Braſs Mill Work, Furniture for Coach and Chair Harneſs, Fenders, Andirons, Candleſticks, Cocks, *&c.* at the moſt reaſonable Rates. Alſo tins and mends all Sorts of old Copper and Braſs Kitchen Work, and gives the beſt Prices for old Copper, Braſs, Pewter, or Lead. 12

*** All Orders from the Country will be punctually attended to.
N. B. *He deals for Caſh, or Country Produce.*

WILLIAMSBURG, *December* 19, 1771.

WHEREAS the Revenues of the College, unleſs more Care and Exactneſs be uſed in the Collection of them, cannot continue equal to the Expenſes; and whereas a conſiderable Amount is due to the College, which ariſes from ſmall Sums eaſy to be paid by each individual Debtor, all Perſons concerned are therefore deſired to take Notice of the following Regulations, paſſed at a late Meeting of the Preſident and Maſters:

If any Perſon who owes Money to the College on Bond does not either pay off all the Intereſt, that is or ſhall be due, on or before the 10th of *May* next, or in the mean Time give a new Bond, with approved Security, for the whole Debt, both Principal and Intereſt, his Bond ſhall be put into a Lawyer's Hand on the ſaid 10th of *May*, with Orders to bring Suit, and obtain Satisfaction for it as ſpeedily as the Forms of Law will permit. If, after the ſaid 10th of *May*, the Intereſt due on any Bond be not regularly paid, at the Expiration of each Year, the Bond ſhall be put in Suit without farther Notice or Delay.

A ſalutary Order of the Viſiters and Governours, directing every Boarder, on his Admiſſion into the College, to pay for ſix Months Board in Advance, is evaded and rendered nugatory if the like Sum be not paid per Advance by every Boarder at the End of each Half Year. All, therefore, who are in Arrears for Board, are required to diſcharge them by the ſaid 10th of *May*. On Failure, the Boarder ſhall be diſmiſſed from the College until the Accounts againſt him be diſcharged, or recovered by Suit. And after the 10th of *May* next, if Payment for Board in Advance, as above mentioned, be neglected, the Boarder ſhall not be ſuffered to continue in the College for more than one Month after ſuch Neglect, but ſhall, in that Time, be ſent away with his Account, and ſhall not be received again till it be diſcharged.

All Surveyors who have not ſettled with the Burſar of the College, for all their publick and private Surveys ſince the General Court in *April* laſt, are required to ſettle with him before the 10th of *May* next, under the Penalty of being ſuperſeded, and having their Bonds ſued. If among theſe Surveyors there be any from whom Nothing is due to the College, it is demanded of them, under the ſame Penalty, to tranſmit to the Burſar atteſted Declarations of there being Nothing due from them to the College. And, after the 10th of *May* next, if any Surveyor ſhall omit ſending atteſted Accounts or Declarations (as above ſpecified) annually, he ſhall be ſuperſeded, and have his Bond ſued.

That this Advertiſement may not be treated with that Contempt which ſeveral Notices of the like Kind have met with, and that no Body may hereafter plead Want of due Information concerning the Premiſes, this Advertiſement is to be printed weekly in the Gazette until the 10th of *May* next enſuing. By Order of the Preſident and Maſters.
ROBERT MILLER, Burſar.

To be LET *on* LEASE,

A VERY large and commodious HOUSE in the Town of *Peterſburg*, built for a Tavern, and well fitted for that Buſineſs; it is two Stories high, has a Number of very convenient Lodging Rooms, and large and ſmall Rooms for the Entertainment of Gueſts. Any Perſon qualified for the Buſineſs of a Tavern Keeper, with a proper Capital, may find this as advantageous a Situation as any on the Continent. Apply to the Subſcriber, who lives on the Premiſes.
Tf THOMAS EGLETON.

To be SOLD,

A TRACT of LAND containing five Hundred and forty three Acres, on *Butterwood*, in *Amelia* County, formerly belonging to Mr. *Samuel Gordon*, of *Blandford*. The Land is good, and there are valuable Improvements on it. Alſo to be let on Leaſe, or ſold, two LOTS in the Town of *Blandford*, on *Appamattox* River, at preſent in the Occupation of Mr. *Patrick Ramſay*, with a Storehouſe, and every other neceſſary Building for a Merchant in conſiderable Buſineſs.—For Terms apply to
PETERSBURG, *November* 10. Tf JERMAN BAKER.

To be SOLD, *altogether, or in Lots,*

ABOUT two Thouſand ſeven Hundred Acres of good LOW GROUNDS on both Sides of *Roanoke* River, and two Hundred Acres of HIGH LAND two Miles diſtant, lying in the Counties of *Halifax* and *Bertie*, twenty five Miles below the Town of *Halifax*, *North Carolina*. There are about ſix Hundred Acres of the Land cleared, with an Apple Orchard, a good Dwellinghouſe, Dairy, Smokehouſe, Negro Quarters, *&c.* Any Perſon inclinable to purchaſe may know the Terms by applying to the Subſcriber, in *Prince George*.
Tf RICHARD KIDDER MEADE.
N. B. There is a good FISHERY on the ſaid Land.

For SALE,

THE LAND whereon I live, in *Middleſex*, containing about two Thouſand two Hundred Acres, in good Order for Cropping, with Orchards and Buildings equal to any in the Colony; alſo thirteen Hundred Acres on the River *Piankatank*, in the County of *Glouceſter*, with a Mill, and good Orchards. The Stocks, which are very large, may be had with the Lands. Any Perſon inclinable to purchaſe may know the Terms by applying to Tf AUGUSTINE SMITH.

ALL Perſons may be ſupplied with this PAPER at 12*ſ.* 6*d.* a Year, and have ADVERTISEMENTS (of a moderate Length) inſerted in it for 3*ſ.* the firſt Week, and 2*ſ.* each Week after.—*** All Sorts of PRINTING WORK done at this Office in the neateſt Manner, with Care and Expedition.